FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING. DECEMBER 24, 1833. [NO. 864.

ONALDSON ACADEMY AND Manual Labor School.

E Board of Trustees intend making an ap- intment of STEWARD to this Institution 5th inst. Persons who may wish the sit- will please to make it known before that

ies who may be willing to receive Stu- Board, will also please to let it be known Subscriber, or to either of the Trustees.

GEO McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

r. 16, 1833. 63-tt.

Coffee.

Bags prime COFFEE, just received and for ale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

mber 17. 63*tf.*

Strayed or Stolen,

M my lot, on Friday the 13th inst. a

BAY HORSE,

years old, well grown and in good order.— d Horse is a blood bay, black mane and white hair except a very small spot on the d.

ral reward will be given for the delivery, rmation so that I get him.

W. WADDILL, Jr.

13, 1833. §63-tf.§

A CARD.

PH HOSTLER tenders his sincere thanks the Citizens of Fayetteville, for their kind- seconding his application to the General ly for his emancipation. He will endeavor to merit their good opinion, by an upright

s old Customers he would remark, that his ill not "cut less scientifically" because the hand of a *free man.* He solicits a re of their favor.

le 17, 1833.

NEW GOODS, *Cheap for Cash or Produce.*

JOHN MUNN

received his FALL and WINTER sup- ly of

Groceries, GOODS, HARDWARE Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

HDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,

Bx White Havanna do,

bgs prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,

ns assorted Swedes and English Iron,

man Steel,

rican and English blistered do,

ls Bale Rope,

kgs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,

ns. Dupont's Powder,

bags Shot,

bls Bar Lead,

boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,

half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,

bgs Pepper and Spice,

rels Copperas,

bls. Salts,

ds Sole Leather,

chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,

rts Cassia,

ble Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, eet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, n bottles,

mphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c &c.

Dry Goods.

own and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,

Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,

re Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blan- ts,

s, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,

, 5-4, 6-4 *and* 7-4 brown & bleached Shirt- gs *and Sheetings,* very fine and heavy,

king, Cotton and Worsted Hose,

nd Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circas- Cloaks.

rdware and Cutlery.

Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's ckions, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter ggin boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

0 Bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

ober 15th, 1833. §63-*tf* §

NOTICE.

December Term 1833, of the Court of eas and Quarter Sessions for the County of rland, the Subscriber having qualified as or to the last Will and Testament of MARY , deceased, requests all those who are in- to the Estate to come forward and make ate payment; and all those having claims, sent them, duly authenticated, within the scribed by law, otherwise, this notice will ded in bar of a recovery.

A. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*

Further Notice.

THURSDAY THE 2d DAY OF JANUA- 1834, will be hired at the Market House, term of one year, all the

Negroes

ging to the Estate. Terms made known at ale of hiring.

A. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*

December 16, 1833. 63-t1J.

Hillsborough Academy.

E Fall Session will end on the 18th of De- mber. The Spring Session will commence 16th of January.

English branches receive the entire atten- ne teacher.

Phillips, next neighbor to the Principal, will excellent accommodations for a considerable r of boarders, at $8 a month. Proximity of ce, and liberty of access at all hours, will them under the supervision of the Principal as much as if they were under his own roof s house is in a retired situation, remote business part of the town, and convenient Academy.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

October 3. 62-3w.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS

for 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf

LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION!

ON Wednesday, the first day of January, 1834, the Subscriber will positively sell the life estate of Mrs. *Sarah McPherson,* in two tracts of Land lying in the County of Cumberland, one containing 305 acres, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, twelve miles from Fayetteville, on the Camden Road, being the former residence of John McPherson, dec'd, and having on it a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, a Mill which will require but little repair to put it in operation. Between 40 and 50 acres of the Land is under cultivation. It would be a good stand for a person desirous of keeping a Public House, and being near the creek, is valuable for its timber.

The other tract contains about 106 acres, lying 4 miles west of Fayetteville on the Chicken Road, and adjoining the Lands of Colin McPherson, Alexander McPherson, and Daniel Baker, Esq. It is remarkably well timbered. The terms will be cash, or good negotiable paper

DANIEL BAKER,
Attorney for Sarah McPherson.

December 17 63-

Eleven Valuable Negroes FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday the first day of January, 1834, I shall sell for cash, at the Town House in Fayetteville, North Carolina, ELEVEN VALUABLE

Negroes,

All young and of both sexes, *but principally Boys*

These Negroes, it was hoped, on account of their value, might be saved the Estate to which they belong, but it is now found absolutely necessary that they should be sold. An unconditional sale will be made at the time and place above mentioned.

JNO OWEN, *Executor of Elisha Stedman.*

November 1, 1833. 58ts

VALUABLE Town Property For Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, the following Real Estate, of the late Mr. Elisha Stedman, viz:

The Mansion House & Lot,

where he resided; the House and Lot on Person and Cool Spring streets, occupied at present by Maj'r Wm. L. Hawley; the Ware House and Lot on the opposite side of Cool Spring street; the Garden adjoining and north of said Lot; and the Stable Lot, with a large adjoining Lot.

These Lots are very advantageously situated, and very desirable for residences; especially the one on which Mr. Stedman resided till his death.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. JOHN OWEN, *Ex'r*
Of Elisha Stedman, dec'd.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1833. 62ts.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

DRY GOODS, Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle, where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL,* will please call and examine for themselves.

Just Received,

A FEW dozen of Ritter's invaluable water proof COMPOSITION, for Boots and Shoes, which when properly applied, will be warranted to keep the dampness from the feet

THOS. COCHRAN.

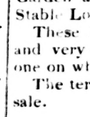
December 9, 1833. 62 3w.

Just Received and for sale,

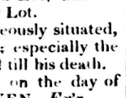
7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.



NOTICE.



TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

GOODMAN'S HOTEL & FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE interest of Mrs. ROGERS in the above Hotel is offered for sale, with the Furniture. Accommodating terms will be made to any responsible purchaser—possession given immediately. This House is one of the best arranged buildings for a Hotel in the Southern Country, and well furnished. For particulars apply to

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, (S. C.) Dec. 7, 1833. 62-4w.

20 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil, part pure,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 bags Coffee, For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 9, 1833. 3*t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS, GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS, Hats, Bonnets & Shoes, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON

November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D MURCHISON.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable tract of *LAND* with improvements, situated in the Northern extremity of Sampson County, distant about a mile from the line of Johnston, about the same from the Tarborough Stage Route, immediately on the main road between Wilmington and Raleigh, and formerly the residence of Lundy Lee; containing upwards of 1100 acres, well timbered and adapted to the productions of

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, &c.,

Range inferior to none in the section. The improvements are a large and commodious

Two Story Dwelling,

Neatly finished and well calculated for Entertainment, with other requisite buildings, all in good condition. A sufficiency is cleared to employ 10 or 12 hands to advantage. The situation is healthful and pleasant, with good water and an agreeable neighborhood. Persons disposed to purchase, will please call and examine the premises. Terms will be liberal. MOSES COX.

Sampson County, Dec. 3, 1833. 62-4*w*

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS! At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do do do buck skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.

December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Students on Monday the 6th January next, under the direction of the Rev. *Simeon Colton,* late Principal of Amherst Academy.

As the number of Students must necessarily be limited, until additional buildings can be erected for their accommodation, Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the following provision in the principles adopted by the Trustees for the government of the Institution,

"Should it be necessary to limit the number of Scholars, the children of Subscribers shall have priority as to *entrance* over those who have not subscribed to its funds,"

Will send in their names before the 1st Monday in January.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

December 9th, 1833. 62 4w.

CONFECTIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED from New York a splendid assortment of *CONFECTIONARY,* which is warranted to be of the first quality and not to contain pernicious Drugs, or any hurtful ingredient, as may be known from having stood unrivalled in quality for the last Twenty-seven years. Also, in daily expectation of receiving all kinds of

Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, &c.

The Confectionary consists of the following:

Lemon Bar,	Caraways,
Peppermint do,	Acidulat'd Lemon Drops
Cinnamon do,	Peppermint do,
Rose do,	Lozenges,
Birch do,	Sugar Almonds,
Hourhound do,	Burnt do,
Sugar Braid do.	Yellow Nonpareils,
Lemon Cream Braided,	Red do,
Peppermint do,	Pink do.
Cinnamon do,	Blue do,
Kisses and Mottos,	White and Green do,
White Rock Candy,	Jujube Paste, an excellent article for Coughs
Large Plums,	and Colds.
Small do,	

T. COCHRAN.

North East Corner of Market Square.

N. B.—I feel thankful to my old Customers for their kind patronage, and respectfully inform them that I keep constantly on hand *GROCERIES* of all kinds,

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,

At my old Stand, N. E. corner of Market Square.

December 9, 1833. 62 6w.

DAVID SHAW, *Confectioner and Grocer.*

HAS just received from New York, the following Articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Fresh bunch Raisins,	Gunpowder do
Do Prunes & Currants,	Young Hyson do.
Soft shell Almonds,	Hyson in Cannisters of 4 pounds.
Palm-Nuts & Filberts do.	
Cloves and Mace,	Boxes Cocoa & Cheese,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Preserved Ginger, in jars	Coffee,
Race Ginger & Mustard,	Jamison's wat Crackers,
Pepper and Alspice,	Pickled Salmon,
Seidlitz and Soda } *Powders.*	Scotch and Maccoboy } SNUFF,
Scotch Barley & Starch,	Spanish Segars,
Saltpetre and Alum,	Chewing Tobacco,
A large assortment of Cordials and Candies,	Phosphorus Lights,
Perfect Love & Noyeau,	Hair Powder,
Peppermint and sweet Shrub,	Windsor and Rose } SOAP,
Rock and rose Candy,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Hoarhound & lemon do	Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Peppermint and Barley Sugar,	Ditto. of Cinnamon and Camphor,
Cinnamon and Liquorice Ball,	Madeira and Port Wine,
Sugar Almonds,	Cogniac Brandy,
Peppermint Drops,	Jamaica Rom,
Lozenges, large & small,	Holland Gin,
Sugar Plums, &c. &c.	Lime Juice,
Imperial Tea,	Essence of Peppermint, &c &c &c.

A general assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb; retail 40 cents.

December 10, 1833. 62 3t.

Notice.

AT December Term, 1833, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of William Smith, *deceased,* will expose to public sale, on Monday the 30th instant, in the Town of Averasborough, and at the Plantation of the *dec'd,* upon a credit of six months, the following valuable PROPERTY, viz

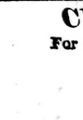
6 likely young MULES.

Three HORSES Stock of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE Farming UTENSILS, and various other Articles. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. The purchasers will be required to enter into bond with two good securities, before the property is changed. The NEGROES belonging to the Estate of the said William Smith, will be hired out at the same time, for one year.

Further Notice.

☞All persons indebted to the Estate, will please to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

SARAH R. SMITH, *Administratrix.*



At the same time and place, will be sold at Public Sale, if not previously disposed of, on a credit of one, two and 3 years, the *HOUSES and LOTS* in Averasborough, whereon the deceased formerly resided. Ample and sufficient bonds for a title will be entered into by the Heirs. The House and situation is well adapted for keeping a Public House: the Houses, Stables, &c., are in good repair.

SARAH R. SMITH,

December 4, 1833. 62-3w.

Cheap Paper,

For Sale at the Book Store.

REPORT

OF A COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF THE

Bank of the United States.

The Committee to whom was referred on the 24th of September, a paper signed "Andrew Jackson," purporting to have been read to a Cabinet on the 18th, and also another paper signed "H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager, and Hugh McElderry," bearing date August 19th, 1833—with instructions to consider the same, and report to the Board, "whether any, and what steps may be necessary on the part of the Board in consequence of the publication of said letter and report," beg leave to state—

That they have carefully examined these papers, and will now proceed to report the result of their reflections in regard to them.

In order, however, to render them more intelligible, it will be proper to recall to the attention of the Board, the actual relation which the Bank has for some years past borne to the Executive.

Since the establishment of the Institution it has devoted itself anxiously and exclusively to the purposes of its creation, the restoration of the currency, the maintenance of the general credit, and the accommodation of the internal and foreign trade of the country. That it has not failed in these objects—that it has indeed realized more than the anticipations of the most sanguine, is attested by all parts of the community. It was in the midst of this career of inoffensive usefulness, when, soon after the accession to power of the present Executive, the purpose was distinctly revealed that other duties than those to the country were required—and that it was necessary for the Bank, in administering its affairs, to consult the political views of those who had now obtained the ascendancy in the Executive. It is understood that soon after that event, a meeting was held in Washington of the principal chiefs, to consider the means of perpetuating their new authority, and the possession of the Bank was among the most prominent objects of the parties assembled. The first open manifestation of this purpose was in June, 1829, when a concerted effort was made by the Executive officers to interfere in the election of the Board of Directors at Portsmouth. At the head of this attempt, was Mr. Levi Woodbury, now a member of the present Cabinet at Washington, who did not hesitate to avow in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which, though marked "confidential," was subsequently ordered to be published by the Committee of Investigation in 1832—that he wished the interference of the Government to remove the President of the Branch at Portsmouth, of whom he says—

"*The new President, Jeremiah Mason, is a particular friend of Mr. Webster, and his political character is doubtless well known to you*"—and he requests the Secretary of the Treasury '*to communicate with some of the Directors of the Mother Bank in favor of such change.*'

This letter of Mr. Woodbury was transmitted to the Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, who stated that 'from some expressions in his letter, it may be inferred that it is partly founded on a supposed application of the influence of the Bank, with a view to political effect'—in consequence of which, he deemed it his duty to present it to the Bank, '*with the views of the administration in relation to it.*' At the same time, Mr. Isaac Hill, acting as the Comptroller of the Treasury, until rejected by the Senate, and now a Senator of the U. States, sent a memorial from the members of his political party in the Legislature of New Hampshire, requesting the removal of Mr. Mason. In another communication presented to the Bank, he gave it as his opinion, that no measure short of Mr. Mason's removal would tend '*to reconcile the people of New Hampshire to the Bank,*' and that the friends of Gen. Jackson, in New Hampshire, have had too much reason to complain of the management of the Branch at Portsmouth. Finally, the Secretary of War ordered the transfer of the pension fund from the Branch Bank at Portsmouth to another Bank in Concord, an act so obviously in violation of the laws, that it was first resisted by the Bank, and then retracted by the Secretary.

It became then manifest to the Bank, that there was a combined effort to render the Institution subservient to political purposes; and that it was necessary to come to some immediate and distinct understanding of its rights and duties. This was done in the correspondence of the President of the Bank with the Secretary of the Treasury, of which the following passages will indicate the general purport:

'Presuming that we have rightly apprehended your views, and fearful that the silence of the Bank might be hereafter misconstrued into an acquiescence in them, I deem it my duty to state to you in a manner perfectly respectful to your official and personal character, yet so clear as to leave no possibility of misconception, that the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. States, and the Boards of Directors of the Branches of the Bank of the U. States, *acknowledge not the slightest responsibility of any description whatsoever to the Secretary of the Treasury touching the political conduct of their officers, that being a subject on which they never consult, and never desire to know the views of any Administration.*'

Again: 'Accordingly the Act of Congress simply declares, 'that for the management of the affairs of the said Corporation, there shall be twenty-five Directors.' When these are chosen, the whole administration of the Bank is committed to their exclusive care. '*Their responsibility for the management of it is to Congress, and to Congress alone: but no Executive Officer of the Government, from the President of the U. States downwards, has the slightest authority to interfere in it; and there can be no more warrant for suggesting the views of the Administration to the Bank of the U. States than to the Supreme Court of the U. States.*'

Finally: '*For the Bank, which has specific duties to perform and which belongs to the country and not to any party, there is but one course of honor or of safety. Whenever its duties come in conflict with the spirit of party, it should not compromise with it, but resist it—resist it openly and fearlessly. In this its interest concurs with its duty, for it will be found at last, such is the good sense of the country, that the best mode of satisfying all parties is to disregard them all.*'

These extracts reveal the whole secret of the hostility to the Bank of those, who, finding it impossible to bend it to their purposes, have resolved to break it. For this purpose, all the poisoned weapons of political warfare have, for the last four years, been unsparingly and unceasingly employed against the Institution. Thus far their efforts have failed; they have been defeated before Congress, and discountenanced by the community.—But now, being relieved from the presence of Congress, and the legal guardian of the public revenue being removed, they have ventured on this last act of violence.

To justify this measure, is the purpose of the paper signed 'Andrew Jackson." Of the paper itself, and of the individual who has signed it, the Committee find it difficult to speak with the plainness by which alone such a document, from such a source, should be described, without wounding their own self respect, and violating the consideration which all American citizens must feel for the chief magistracy of their country. Subduing, however, their feelings, and their language down to that respectful tone which is due to the office, they will proceed to examine the history of this measure, its character, and the pretexts offered in palliation of it. Of these in their order:

1st. It would appear from its contents and from other sources of information, that the President had a meeting of what is called the Cabinet, on Wednesday, the 18th day of Sept., and there read this paper. Finding that it made no impression on the majority of persons assembled, the subject was postponed, and in the mean time this document was put into the newspapers. It was obviously published for two reasons. The first was to influence the members of the Cabinet by bringing to bear upon their immediate decision the first public impression excited by misrepresentations, which the objects of them could not refute in time—the second was, by the same excitement, to affect the approaching elections in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. The first design is apparent from the fate which has befallen these counsellors. Whilst something was hoped from their fears, it was expedient to flatter them, keeping in reserve behind these blandishments, the power to punish disobedience. 'By the terms of the Charter,' the President says, 'the public money is to be deposited in the Bank during the continuance of its Charter, unless the *Secretary of the Treasury* shall otherwise direct.' 'Unless, therefore, the *Secretary of the Treasury first acts,* Congress have no power over the subject, and consequently the public money must remain in that institution till the last hour of its existence, unless the *Secretary of the Treasury* shall remove it at an earlier day;' and again, 'the power of the *Secretary of the Treasury* over the deposites is *unqualified.*'

Having thus argued the Secretary of the Treasury into an exclusive control of the deposites, the President proceeds to give his reasons why the Secretary should remove them, concluding with this remark—"*Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the Cabinet should at his request, order, or dictation, perform any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns.*" Yet notwithstanding these expressions of humility, the moment the Secretary of the Treasury dares to resist this intrusion into his Department, and refuses to do what "his conscience condemns," he is immediately dismissed from his office, and denounced in the official Gazette as a "refractory subordinate." The same official announces to the other two offending ministers, "that however he may regret the difference of opinion," the President still thinks "that the measure is one upon which the members *may* conscientiously differ from the President and from each other;" that is to say, that they are not yet to be dismissed for expressing their opinions, the President being appeased by the sacrifice of the most contumacious of the opposition.

Its purpose to influence the elections is attested by the triumphant exultation of the Official Gazette, that—

'We have received intelligence which authorizes the belief, that, in the late election in Pennsylvania, the Legislature of that State has undergone a change which will give the Jackson party a majority of two-thirds, and the same result has been accomplished in Maryland. We learn from sources to be relied on that the success of the Jackson ticket in some of the Anti-Jackson counties in Maryland, was secured by the late expositions of the corruptions of the Bank, read by the President to his Cabinet—and we have no doubt it had its effect on all the recent elections.'

2d. The indelicacy of the form of these proceedings corresponds well with the substance of them, which is equally in violation of the rights of the Bank and the laws of the country.

The Bank of the U. States was chartered by Congress for certain national purposes; and as it was thought expedient to obtain the skill and vigilance of private interest in managing the institution, the citizens generally were invited to unite their private fortunes with the public capital. They did so, and the charter of the Bank is in fact an act of partnership between the Government and the Stockholders, specifying the rights and duties of each party. In the charter of the first Bank of the U. States, there was on the part of the Bank no payment of a bonus —no obligation to transfer the public funds —no performance of the duties of the Loan Office—while on the part of the Government there was no stipulation to give the use of the deposites. This defect was supplied in the charter of the present Bank by positive agreement. Thus the Bank, in addition to its arduous duty of restoring and sustaining the general currency, agreed by the 15th section, "to give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds, from place to place within the U. States or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commission, or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange; and shall also do and perform the several and respective duties of the Commissioners of Loans for the several States, or of any one or more of them, whenever required by law."

And again, the 20th section declares—"That, in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said Bank, the President, Directors, and Company thereof, shall pay to the U. States, out of the corporate funds thereof, the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars."

Such was the consideration to be given by the Bank. The consideration to be given by the Government, was 'that the deposites of the money of the U. States in places in which the said Bank and Branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or Branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the session, the reasons of such order and direction.'

This contract was deemed so unfavorable to the citizens generally, that on the opening of the books the subscription was not filled, from a belief that the investment upon such terms could not be advantageous—an anticipation too well realized by the fact that the stockholders have never yet received the legal rate of interest on the principal subscribed. But the only temptation by which they could be induced to unite with the Government was, that while on the one hand they paid in advance to the Government a million and a half of dollars, and performed certain stipulated duties, they should have the benefit of the deposite of public funds until they were wanted in the public disbursements. These were the two essential stipulations—nay, they were in fact almost the only ones. This was the opinion of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, when, on a proposition to make the Bank pay for the use of the deposites, they reported on the 21st of April, 1828, that, 'the 16th section directs that the deposites of the money of the U. States shall be made in the Bank and its Branches. *No change can be made therein without a direct violation of the charter, which the faith of the nation is bound to sustain.* No view of that kind could be contemplated by any person, and none, it is presumed, has been contemplated'—and they further declare their opinion, that in the bonus and the services rendered by the Bank, 'the U. States have been amply paid for all the advantages derived from the deposites of their funds in the Bank and its Branches." The same views are expressed in another report of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, on the 20th of February, 1829. 'The Committee repeat their opinion that the charter gives to the Bank the use of the public deposites, without any other remuneration than such as are distinctly authorized in that instrument—that the exaction of any other would, in the opinion of the Committee, be a direct violation of the charter. The 16th section says distinctly, that the deposits of the money of the U. States shall be made in the Bank of the U. States and its Branches.' This is positive and cannot be misunderstood. The 20th section says, 'that in consideration of the exclusive privileges and *benefits* conferred by this act upon the said Bank, the President, Directors, and Company thereof, shall pay to the United States $1,500,000.' The Bank was to pay, and has paid the million and a half of dollars. For what?—For the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act. What are the *benefits?* The Committee can perceive none, *except the deposites, for which the Bank has actually paid already.*'

The President himself, in his manifesto, is obliged to allow that the 'charter of the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the Government—it is not now in the power of Congress to disregard its stipulations—and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited in the Bank during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct.

It is then admitted on all hands that this is a contract by which the Bank was to pay a sum of money, and to perform certain services, as a consideration for the use of the Government deposites, which the Government stipulated should remain in the Bank, unless otherwise directed by a particular officer, the Secretary of the Treasury. The purpose of giving this power was obviously to prevent any loss of the revenue, and it was designed exclusively to enable the Secretary to protect the interests of the Government if the Bank became unsafe. This was the opinion of the Secretary, Mr. Crawford, who, in one of his very first communications to the Bank, in March 17, 1817, declared "that, by the charter, the public money deposited in places where the Bank of the U. States, or its Branches, are established, *must be deposited in them, except when there are urgent reasons to the contrary.*" This was also the opinion pronounced by the Committee of Finance of the Senate, in their report of the 20th of February, 1829. After citing the 16th section, they say:—

"The Committee see, in the power given to the Secretary, a discreet precaution, and the words they believe convey *only* the idea that if, at any time, the Secretary shall be of opinion that there will be a danger of loss to the U. States, by its money remaining in the vaults of the Bank, he may remove it for safety, and report his reasons to Congress. No other construction can, in the opinion of the Committee, be given to that part of the 16th section."

This, too, was the opinion expressed by the President himself in his Message to Congress on the 4th of December, 1832, in which he recommends an inquiry in order to allay 'the apprehension that it is no longer a *safe* depository of the money of the people;' and in the same Message he adds:

'Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge *whether the public deposites in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe;* but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, *I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of serious investigation.*'

And the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the same Congress, in 1832, mentions certain things which have "suggested an inquiry *into the security of the Bank* as the depository of the public funds."

The subject of the safety of the deposites was thus an object of inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury and by Congress—and what was the result? The agent of the Treasury, after a full investigation reported as follows:

"Thus far I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation so as to ascertain the *security of the public money, and the solvency of the Bank, neither of which, in my opinion admit of a doubt.*"

The House of Representatives, after an investigation by the Committee of Ways and Means, resolved, by a vote of more than two-thirds,

"*That the Government Deposites may, in the opinion of the House, be safely continued in the Bank of the U. States.*"

From these it is apparent that, in the opinion of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Committee of Finance, the question of removing the deposites was a question merely of their safety:

That the Government, through its proper channels, inquire into their safety:

And that through all these channels their safety was made manifest, and so declared by the highest authority.

But supposing this to be less evident than it is—supposing that causes other than the safety of the public funds would justify their removal from the Bank, after it has paid a full equivalent for them, still one thing is manifest:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury alone, has the power to remove them—that officer being specially designated to perform that specific duty—and the President of the U. States being, by the clearest implication, forbidden to interfere.

The whole structure of the Treasury shows that the design of Congress was to make the Secretary as independent as possible of the President. The other Secretaries are merely executive officers; but the Secretary of the Treasury, the guardian of the public revenue, comes into more immediate sympathy with the Representatives of the people who pay that revenue; and although according to the general scheme of appointment, he is nominated by the President to the Senate, yet he is in fact the officer of Congress, not the officer of the President. Thus:

By the act of Congress, of 1789, it was provided that

"There shall be an *Executive* Department, to be denominated the Department of War; and there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who *shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to, him by the President of the United States.*"

By the same act it was provided, that

"There shall be an *Executive* Department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, [afterwards changed by the act of Sept'r 15, 1789, to the Department of State,] *with the same provisions as to the principal officer.*"

By the act of 30th April, 1789, it was declared, that

"There shall be an *Executive Departm't* under the denomination of the Department of the Navy, the chief officer of which shall be called the Secretary of the Navy, whose duty it shall be to *execute such orders as he shall receive from the President of the U. S.*"

The bill introduced into the Congress of 1789, provided for the establishment of the three Departments—those of War, State, and Treasury—under the name of *Executive* Departments. But Congress makes a distinction between them. On the 2d July, 1789, as the Journals of Congress shew, "An engrossed bill 'for establishing an *Executive Department*, to be denominated the *Treasury Department*,' was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up.

'Resolved, that the said bill do pass, and the title be *An Act to establish the Treasury Department.*'

The same distinction pervades the whole organization of the several Departments.—The Secretary of the Navy, of State, and of War, are to execute the orders of the President, but the Secretary of the Treasury is not enjoined to execute the orders of the President. Not a single word is there of performing the orders of the President. On the contrary, the act of Congress declares, that it shall be his duty 'to make report and give *information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing*, (as he may be required,) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office.' And the act of May 10, 1800, directs him to make his annual report, not to the President, but to Congress.

This independence of the Secretary of the Treasury—if it be true in general—is more especially true in regard to the Bank. It was in fact the leading principle in organizing the Bank, that the President should be excluded from all control of it. The question which most divided the House of Representatives was, whether there should be any Government Directors at all; and although this was finally adopted, yet its tendency to create executive influence over the Bank was qualified by two restrictions: 1st. that no more than three Directors should be appointed from any one State, and 2d. that the President of the Bank should not be, as was originally designed by the Secretary of the Treasury, chosen from among the Government Directors. Accordingly, by the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury is every thing—the President comparatively nothing. The Secretary has the exclusive supervision of all the relations of the Bank with the government. Thus:

By the 15th article of the 11th section, the Officer at the head of the Treasury Department of the U. S. shall be furnished from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock, &c. &c.

By the 15th section, 'Whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said Corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds,' &c.

By the 16th section, the deposites of the money of the U. States shall be made in the Bank and its Branches, 'unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct."

All these the Secretary may do—but from the beginning of the charter to the end of it, there is not one single power over the administration of the Bank assigned to the President, except in the last section, where it is declared that 'whenever any committee of Congress shall find and report, or the President of the U. States *shall have reason to believe, that the charter has been violated*, it may be lawful for Congress to direct, or the President to order, a *scire facias* to be sued out of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited.' The whole function then delegated to the President is a power, concurrently with a committee of Congress, to issue a scire facias, by which the Court is to try whether his belief that the Bank has violated its charter is well founded. Yet, this slender authority is made the pretext for usurping the whole power of the Secretary, and for doing that which the Secretary alone was authorized to do, and which he, the President, was not merely not authorized to do, but substantially prohibited from doing. For it is manifest that this removal of the deposites is not made by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a perversion of language so to describe it. On the contrary, the reverse is openly avowed. The Secretary of the Treasury refused to remove them, believing, as his published letter declares, that the removal was 'unnecessary, unwise, *vindictive*, arbitrary, and unjust.' He was then dismissed because he would not remove them and another was appointed because he would remove them. Now this is a palpable violation of the charter. The Bank and Congress agree upon certain terms, which no one can change but a particular officer; who, although necessarily nominated to the Senate by the President, was designated by the Bank and by Congress as the umpire between them. Both Congress and the Bank have a right to the free and honest and impartial judgment of that officer, whoever he may be—the Bank, because the removal may injure its interests—the Congress, because the removal may greatly incommode and distress their constituents. In this case, they are deprived of it by the unlawful interference of the President, who 'assumes the responsibility,' which being interpreted, means, usurps the power of the Secretary. To make this usurpation more evident, his own language contradicts the very power which he asserts:

'The power *of the Secretary*, he says, over the deposites, is *unqualified.*'

'The President cannot refrain from pressing upon the *Secretary of the Treasury* his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action.'

And yet these phrases have scarcely escaped him, when he ends by declaring that he 'begs his cabinet to consider the proposed measure *as his own.*' '*Its responsibility is assumed*,' &c. &c.

Finally, it was announced in the Official Gazette, that '*We know the fact*, that if Mr. Van Buren and every personal friend of the President had united in recommending that the deposites should not be removed, *the President would have taken measures to remove them notwithstanding.*'

The Bank then has a right to complain:

1st. That, after paying amply for the use of the deposites, they have been suddenly drawn from it.

2d. That this has been done without the slightest suspicion of their insecurity, the only ground on which the removal could be justifiable—and,

3d. That it has been done, not by the officer to whose judgment it had agreed to submit, but by another officer who had not the slightest right to interfere.

But the wrong done to the pecuniary interests of the Bank sinks into entire insignificance, when compared with the deeper injury inflicted on the country by this usurpation of all the powers of the Government.

By the act of Congress chartering the Bank, certain specified powers in regard to it are delegated to particular officers.

By the 16th section, and by the 15th rule of the 11th section, the Secretary of the Treasury has a constant supervision of its affairs, and the power of placing the public revenue elsewhere, subject to an immediate and direct responsibility to Congress.

By the 22d section, Congress itself has the power of investigation, to ascertain if there be sufficient ground to justify an appeal to the courts of the U. States, to try if it has violated its charter.

Finally, by the same section, whenever the President of the U. States shall have 'reason to believe that the charter has been violated,' he 'may order a scire facias to be sued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Pennsylvania, calling on the said Corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited.'

This is the whole power of the President in relation to the Bank. He may, if he thinks that the charter has been violated, bring the Bank before the court for trial. Now in this manifesto, he distinctly declares that the Bank has acted 'in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter.' If so, it was his duty to issue the scire facias—to appeal to the Courts and Juries. That was the only legitimate action which belonged to him. But a judicial investigation of his charges is precisely what he dreaded. The more summary and illegal invasion of the powers of others, seems to have more attraction than the legitimate exercise of his own. And, making himself accuser and judge—disregarding the vote of Congress, the authority of the Courts and Juries, and the exclusive power of the Secretary of the Treasury, he substitutes at once his own arbitrary will. Certainly, since the foundation of this Government, nothing has ever been done which more deeply wounds the spirit of our free institutions. It, in fact, resolves itself into this—that whenever the laws prescribe certain duties to an officer, if that officer, acting under the sanctions of his official oath and his private character, refuses to violate that law, the President of the U. States may dismiss him and appoint another; and if he too should prove to be a 'refractory subordinate,' to continue his removals until he at last discovers in the descending scale of degradation some irresponsible individual fit to be the tool of his designs. Unhappily, there are never wanting men who will think as their superiors wish them to think—men who regard more the compensation than the duties of their office—men to whom daily bread is sufficient consolation for daily shame.

(To be concluded next week.)

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL TO CONGRESS.

The annual amount of the transportation of the mail on the 1st July, 1833, was 26,854,485 miles —of which the amount of 18,322,576 was in steamboats and stages, and 8,531,909 on horseback and in sulkies. The whole amount, as may be supposed, is distributed among the different states and territories, very nearly or quite in proportion to their respective population.

The whole length of mail route in the U. States amounts now to 119,918 miles, which is apportioned in like manner.

The number of Post Offices in the U. States on the 1st July, 1832, was 10,127.

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail within the four years ending the 30th June, 1833, is 13,154,485 miles, nearly equal to the whole amount of transportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount of postage within the same period, is $909,119 85, and the whole amount is more than double of what it was in 1825.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1829, was eight cents and four-tenths of a cent per mile. It is now 7 cents 57-100, making a difference for the whole service equal to $222,892 22 per year less, in proportion to the service performed, than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a great increase in expedition between the principal commercial cities, and a much greater proportion of the whole performed in stages.

The method in which the accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have always been kept in this department, has led to a misapprehension of the means of extending improvements in mail facilities. 'It appears, from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of a contractor, nor to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned them to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and, in many instances, the moneys actually paid. It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though the expenses have been incurred, they do not appear in the transportation account and though the moneys may have been paid to the contractors, they stand on the books as balances to that amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund, when, in fact, they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail.—The consequence has been, that the expenses for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, annually reported thro' the Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an imperfection not of recent origin, but one which appears to have been co-existent with the department. When the number of contracts was few, and the surplus revenue bore a large ratio to its whole annual amount, the effect was unimportant; but in the increased number of mail routes, and the diminution of its surplus revenue, it was calculated to produce serious inconvenience. From the statements growing out of the system, thus illusory in their results, together with the great expense of carrying into effect the law of the last Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition to gratify the wishes of the public in the improvement of mail facilities, I was led to carry those improvements to an extent which it was found the resources of the department would not well sustain. When the inconvenience was felt, the cause was carefully investigated, and the following result was disclosed. Prompt directions were given for the correction of the error in future. It is not possible to determine, to an actual certainty, the whole expense incurred for transportation within any recent period; because that it will often happen that improvements will become necessary, even for the fulfilment of existing laws, the expenses of which, for want of proper evidence, must be reserved for subsequent adjustment, and so come into the account for a later period than that in which the services were performed. But these variations are of an inconsiderate amount compared with the differences resulting from the system heretofore observed.

On the 30th of June, 1829, which was the close of the first quarter in which I had assumed the functions of the department, the expenses which had been incurred for transporting the mail were $64,248 76 more than the amount stated in my report to that day.

On the 1st day of July, 1832, the day to which my last report reaches, there was stated to be a surplus of available funds, after defraying all the expenses of the department up to that day, of $202,811 46

It is, however, now ascertained, that the expenses incurred for transportation which had actually been performed prior to the 1st of July, 1832, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, admitting that no losses of postage should be sustained, 2,814 67

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1833, are as follows:

Gross amount of postage for the year,	$2,616,538 27
Expenditures	2,803,673 31
Leaving a deficit of	192,135 04
Add this sum paid into the Treasury by irregular deposites, having been placed by the receiving officer to the credit of that department instead of this,	228 69
The balance due by the department on the 1st of July, 1832, as above stated,	2,844 67
And the department was indebted on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the amount of available balances due to it, in the sum of	$195,208 40
The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with all their improvements, is	2,123,289 42
The net revenue for the current year is	2,037,410 81
Leaving a deficit of	$85,878 61

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses for transportation, as if they had not been incurred, because not entered under their proper dates, the sum of $91,558 82. This, had the method been continued, would have made the department appear less indebted by that amount than it really is.

To meet the present state of things, a withdrawal of improvements has been made on such routes as would best bear it, to an amount making an annual retrenchment in the expenses of the Department of $274 263 00

After the reductions shall take effect, the annual transportation of the mail will still be 25,527,957 miles, or 1,902,936 miles more than it was on the 1st July, 1832.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

The Proceedings of the Senate on Thursday, Friday and Saturday week, are devoid of a single item of general interest. Nothing but the most insignificant "gate bills," "fish bills," and such like, were taken up.

Monday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Spaight, from the joint select committee to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed to rebuild the Capitol, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the building; which bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Hussey presented a bill supplemental to the act of 1832, regulating the County Courts of Duplin.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill for the relief of securities in certain cases. Read the 1st time.

The bill vesting the right of electing county surveyor in Richmond county, in the free white men thereof, was amended by extending its provisions to the county of Ashe, and passed its 2d reading.

Some time was occupied in the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company. It finally passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed, the 28th section having been stricken out.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of Evidence, as to authorise the depositions of females, taken by two justices of the peace, by a commission issuing from the Clerk of the Superior or County Court, as the case may be, to be read as evidence in all civil causes.

The bill making an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol, was amended, on motion of Mr. Matthews, by providing that the appropriation shall not exceed $75,000, and then read the 2d and 3d times, passed, and sent to the Commons.

The bill vesting the right of electing county surveyors in the counties of Richmond and Ashe, in the people, was postponed indefinitely.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on Education, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, declaring that, in the opinion of the Legislature, all the vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamp lands in the State, were, by the law passed in 1825, actually transferred, and do now belong to the Literary Fund of this State; and also authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to expend of said fund any sum not exceeding $30,000, in the draining of any of the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands belonging to said fund, which they may deem advisable. Which report and resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the act of 1782, giving an Equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts so far as relates to the liability of Sheriffs as bail, was passed, and is a law.

Mr. Hinton presented a resolution, directing the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the Congressional Districts of the State cannot be so altered as to make them more nearly equal; and if so that they report a bill for that purpose, and prepare a table of the federal population of each district and county in the State; which was adopted. Messrs. Hinton, Spaight, Collins, Flowers, and Moore, were appointed said committee.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the Governor to cause tomb stones, at the public expense, to be placed over the graves of the Members of the Legislature who may die at the seat of Governm't, was finally passed and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec 12.

Petitions presented.—By Mr. Graham, of the citizens of Hillsborough, for a re-charter of the Bank of Cape Fear. By Mr. Cansler, of Christopher Eaker and others, heirs of C. Eaker, dec'd, praying the emancipation of certain slaves.

Bill presented.—By Mr. R. Jones, more effectually to prohibit the trading with slaves.

Mr. Marsteller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill requiring Major Generals of Militia, to Review their Regiments at the usual places of mustering.

Mr. M. also reported a bill to enforce the collection of Militia fines; which bills were read the first time.

The bill to amend the law of distribution of personal estate, was read the second time and postponed *indefinitely.*

On motion of Mr. Seawell,

Resolved, that the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of the State's aiding with its funds any corporation created for the purpose of any project of Internal Improvement in the State, and if expedient to afford such aid to such project or projects merit in the first instance the patronage of the Legislature.

Friday, Dec. 13.

Bills presented, By Mr. Seawell, to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company. By Mr. Poindexter, to amend the Revised Laws of this State and to promote internal improvement. By Mr. Wiseman, exempting certain articles therein named, from execution.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the law of Larceny, reported a bill amending the law in relation to the crime of Larceny, which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. McNeill,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of rendering Black river, in the county of Bladen, Cumberland and Sampson, for the purpose of rafting to the town of Fayetteville, navigable, with Black river; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The House then passed to the orders of the day, and took up the bill to erect a new county out of parts of Yancy. Mr. Mixon moved to amend the bill by adding an additional section, authorizing the county of Perquimans to erect a new county out of parts of Perquimans, Pasquotank and Currituck, to be called Roanoke. The amendment was rejected—Yeas 49, Nays 72.

Mr. J. W. Potts moved to refer the bill to a select committee with instructions to report a bill for the more convenient administration of justice in the district of country embraced in the bill, without extending to said territory the presentation in the General Assembly. The motion was rejected. Whereupon the said bill was read the second time and passed—Yeas 63.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial of the Auctioneers of Newbern, reported that it was expedient to reduce the tax now imposed on auction. Concurred in.

Monday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bills to incorporate the Granville and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Companies, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bills read their 2d reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on the subject of the Currency, made a report, recommending the establishment of a Bank, the funds of which shall be exclusively owned by, and the profits thereof belong to the State, and to be managed by a corporation created for the purpose, with specific powers and responsibilities, with a capital of from two and a half to three millions of dollars.

Bills presented—By Mr. J. D. Jones to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Wilkesboro'.

By Mr. Marsteller, appointing Commissioners to run the division line between the counties of Hanover and Bladen. By Mr. Roberts, to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank, in the town of Lincolnton. By Mr. McCleese, to regulate peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Register, to prevent the felling of timber in Moore's creek, in New-Hanover. Read the first time.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill, which had its first reading, prescribing certain duties to Clerks and Sheriffs in relation to the tax on sales at auction.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Long presented a bill to incorporate the Halifax Rail Road Bridge Company.

Mr. Marsteller, from the select committee on the subject, reported a resolution concerning the Map; which passed its first reading.

The bill to create the county of Yancy, out of West, passed its 3d reading, 66 votes to 56, and is now a law.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, read the 2d time, when Mr. Daniel moved to indefinite postponement; which motion was rejected by a vote of 93 to 33. Several amendments were proposed, and rejected. The bill was then amended and passed its 2d reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, from the committee on education, reported sundry amendments to the bill to incorporate the Episcopal School of N. Carolina. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill read its 2d reading, 85 to 38.

Mr. A. also reported the bill to establish a Literary and Manual Labour School in Wake county, with amendments. Mr. Settle moved to indefinite postponement—yeas 32, nays 90. The bill was passed its 3d reading.

Codification.—It will be recollected that Judge Swain, in his first Message at the opening of the Session, suggested the propriety of a Revisal or Digest of the public Statute Law of the State. The Committee, to which so much of the Message was referred as related to this subject, reported to the House on Saturday, through its Chairman, Mr. Berry, a bill to carry the recommendation into effect. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, to be selected by the Governor, who shall revise and digest the Statutes as prescribed, and report the same to the next Legislature, to be passed upon by that body before they are published.

Bank of the U. States.—A Resolution has been submitted by Mr. Guthrie in the House of Commons, proposing to instruct our Senators and request our representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a re-charter of the Bank of the U. States. Confident in the belief that a decided majority of the people of the State are favorable to this Institution, we have a right to expect that their public servants, discarding all *political considerations*, will faithfully represent their views and feelings by the vote which they will give on this Resolution, when it comes up for consideration.—*Ral. Reg.*

Reform of the Constitution.—The Committee on this subject, yesterday reported through its Chairman, Dr. Irvine, in the House of Commons, a bill to provide for the ratification by the people of specific amendments to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina. The bill sets forth in the Preamble that a large portion of the people of the State, having expressed a wish for certain amendments to the Constitution; and the Legislature make such changes as will conduce to their safety and happiness, being a fundamental principle, it is provided that certain amendments (specified in the bill) be submitted to the free white men of the State at the ensuing August election, for their ratification or rejection. It is made the duty of the Sheriffs to attend to this Commission, under the penalty of fine and Imprisonment. The amendments specified in the bill are almost identical with those which were submitted to the last Legislature. The bill will appear hereafter.—*Ib*

The scenes of 1814-15 *returning.*—The Albany Argus publishes a list of *ninety-eight* applications to the Legislature of New York for the incorporation of new Banks and Loan Companies, comprising a capital (nominal) of *millions of dollars!*

BSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TSDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1833.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, DEC'R. 21, 1833

wo days, a most animated and able discus- s been going on in the House of Commons, bill to charter a Bank on the funds of the The debate was commenced by Mr. Fish- as Chairman of the Committee which re- the bill, felt himself bound to sustain the of the body whose organ he was, which he his usual forcible manner. He was follow- r. Graham, of Hillsborough, in opposition ll, who acquitted himself most admirably, ing his reputation for good sense and ment. He is unquestionably one of the in the House. Mr. Daniel, of Halifax, r. Graham, and I have no doubt by ion of his argument, removed the con- amples of some of the opponents of the Outlaw, of Bertie, rejoined. I have for some time, that this gentleman never thout having something to say, and pos- e rare merit of quitting when he is done. he sat down, the House adjourned to Mon- thout taking the question. I think the bill rejected by a few votes. It will pass the easily, if it can be got through the House. possible to conjecture what Banking pro- ill succeed. All unhesitatingly admit that ng should be done to improve the curren- yet every one has a scheme of his own e seems unwilling to forego for the public

Internal Improvement Committee have not d yet. Indeed it is impossible, in the na- things, that they should have been able to ough indefatigable in the discharge of their There is no Committee, to which so many nt references are made—none which has conflicting interests to consult and recon- e claims of every section of the State have ched—the various propositions have to sed and digested, and the principles of ot agreed upon, after which the Chairman epare it. I allude to this subject, simply I have heard expressions of surprise at ened the delay of the Committee. I have they will report in a few days, and that ll of their labors will be creditable both to man and his associates.

al Resolution was submitted in the Senate, for the release of Robert Potter. It was and rejected, 47 to 11.

ught that the Session will be unusually ng to the large mass of important busi- to be acted on, which the exigencies of munity absolutely require at the hands of slature. It matters not how long they sit, d they realize the just expectations and of their constituents.

ave of course seen, that a Resolution is be- House contemplating instructions to our s and Representatives, touching the U. S. I think it questionable whether any action had on it by the Legislature.

M WASHINGTON.—We have a letter friend at Washington, of the 19th inst., of we have only time to copy the two closing ds, as follows:—

ot the wish of any, I believe, that the s which have already been made in the ds should be returned; but it will be the of those who are opposed to the measures cretary, to provide for their being made in the Bank of the U. States. But the Tuesday would seem to indicate, that in se there is a majority in favor of the mea- dopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. rthy of remark, that in the States South of omac there has been a great falling off from inistration, in this measure, of the support customed to receive on other occasions; s received additional support from the ere party matters are more thoroughly for political effect.

Senate there is, as it seems generally to e, a majority against the Secretary; who his measures for the removal of the De- and probably his nomination too, as Secre- e Treasury. There is more excitement matter among the members generally, than on any occasion for many years."

ISLATURE.—The letter of our Correspon- ains the latest information we have in re- the proceedings of the Assembly. As yet le time seems to have been devoted to the uestions in which the whole State feels so interest. But perhaps the time has been nt in clearing away the many petty matters ave thronged upon the attention of the two It will be seen that the Bank subject has en taken up in earnest. A good deal of at has been exhibited in this town for a ngest, in consequence of a report that much doubt of the re-charter of the Cape s. This Bank is so popular here, and en- ch of the public confidence—the neces- t immediate relief which can be hoped for t, is so apparent, that no measure of the e would be likely to create more dissatis- than a refusal of its application for a re- We hope, however, from the silence of espondent, that no such change has taken e received its second reading by so large rity.

ave received from Mr. Seawell, our Re- e, a copy of the Bill introduced by him porate the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Peedee d Company. It provides for a capital of hares, of $50 each; which may be doubled, scretion of the Company. The routes in- are, from the Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, mmit of the Narrows of the Yadkin, in a ng in a direction to the town of Wilkes- a road connecting said road with the at the mouth of Rocky River, thence to Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties; and m the first named road to Asheborough pth county. The exclusive right to these ranted for 30 years. The State to have ge of taking two-fifths of the Stock, &c.

REPORT.—The reader will find the first unanswerable document in to day's pa- the aid of a supplement, we hope to our next.

National Intelligencer.—We take great re in recording the evidences of the greatly ing popularity of this able and truly respect- ournal. In addition to a statement from that in our last, it appears that from the 2d to inst. inclusive, the number of new Sub- s was, to the Daily 158; to the tri-weekly, tal 209—being 197 more than during the ponding week of last year. And from the the 14th inclusive, to the Daily 90, to the ekly 159, total 249—being 82 more than e. It thus appears, that during three weeks ately preceding and subsequent to the meet- Congress, the number of new subscribers to pers is *upwards of one thousand*.

Prices of Slaves.—The Georgia Journal s at the sale of Shivers' property this Warren county, 71 negroes were sold.— ale of all ages and kinds, and the average ople was $438; half cash and a year for e, with interest.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. Mr. Deberry for copies of several public documents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We understand that a misapprehension prevails abroad in regard to our preparation for meeting and subduing a fire, and that it is the cause of some difficulty in procuring insurance on reasonable terms. We take pleasure, therefore, in setting this matter right, by a statement of facts which will show, we think, that no town of equal population in the Southern country, at least, is better prepared to resist the ravages of this element.

In the first place, nature has provided us with two large creeks, one of which, particularly, runs nearly throughout the town, from West to East, and at some points within about 150 yards of the very heart of the town. Next, we have the Water Works, affording abundant water for eight large Reservoirs, placed at convenient distances along and near to the principal Streets. Then about fifteen Fire-plugs, also arranged along the principal Streets, and, with innumerable Hydrants, calculated to aid in filling the Engines, or to afford an ample supply of water for immediate use before the Engines can be carried to the place of danger.—Then we have two new Fire Engines, with suction and leading hose, all of the latest and most approved construction, and kept in the most perfect order by efficient Companies, under command of Capts. Kimball and Hutton. A supply of hooks and ladders completes the preparation.

The utility of the Reservoirs was tested a few weeks ago, when the only supply of water that could be obtained in the vicinity of the fire, for the Engines, was from the Reservoir near the Court House, in which it is estimated there was sufficient water to supply both the Engines for several hours. The great distance of the Engines from the fire, on that occasion, prevented their saving the Kitchen, but in the centre of the town, if their services should be required, we have every reason to expect that their efficiency will be manifest.

We have only room to state briefly these prominent facts.

The last Raleigh Star contains the Report of the Board for Internal Improvements, from the pen of the President, Gov. Swain. It is very long, but the importance of its views, and recommendations, will claim for it as early an insertion as possible.

THE MAILS.—From the following letter, a copy of which has been handed to us for publication, we are gratified to find, that the change contemplated in our mail arrangements is not to take place. The thanks of the citizens are due to Messrs. McKAY and DEBERRY, for their successful exertions to prevent so unacceptable a change.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Southern Division, 11th Dec. 1833.

Hon. Messrs. *J. J. McKay &*
Edmund Deberry, M. C. House of Reps.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to yours of the 4th inst. enclosing a memorial from the citizens of F yetteville, N. C., relative to the mails on Nos. 2175 and 2178 to Wilmington—I have the honor to st te, that the Postmaster General will cause arrangements to be made, by which the mail facilities between those places will be continued as hereto ore.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

C. K. GARDINER, *A. P. M. G.*

Post Office Department.—It is not long since we copied from the Northern papers, the rumors of a large deficiency in the funds of this important Department. We take great pleasure, now, in publishing the Report of the head of that Department, which shows that the rumors were, to a great extent, unfounded in fact. It will be seen, by that document, that instead of from $400,000 to $800,000, the deficit is less than $200,000; and has been occasioned by the extraordinary and unprecedented extension of the mail facilities. Thus, it is shown, that the annual amount of mail transportation on the 1st July, 1829, was 13,700,000 miles, and that it was, on the 1st July 1833, 26,854,485 miles, being *an increase in four years of nearly* 100 *per cent.* Moreover, that of the above, the proportion of stage transportation at the first named period, was 6,507,818 miles, and at the last, 18,322,576 miles; being *an increase of nearly* 200 *per cent.* Can it be wondered at, therefore, that such an immense extension should have added greatly to the expenses? For our part, we are really surprized and gratified to find that the deficit is not greater. It will be observed, too, that the price paid per mile is less than during the former administration.

While we take pleasure in rendering this act of justice to the financial management of the Department, we must be permitted to doubt the policy of discontinuing any useful facilities heretofore enjoyed by any part of the country, and trust that the prompt response to the memorial from this town, is an evidence that Mr. Barry has become convinced of the error. Let him rely upon Congress to make such an appropriation from the Treasury as will not only make up the present deficiency, but enable him to increase the benefits of his Department to the country.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 16th inst. the Vice President of the U. States appeared and took his seat as President of the Senate, and delivered the following address:

SENATORS! On entering on the duties of the station to which I have been called by the People, deference to you and justice to myself require that I should forestall expectations which might otherwise be disappointed. Although for many years heretofore a member of the Senate, I regret that I should not have acquired that knowledge of the particular order of its proceedings which might naturally be expected. Unfortunately for me, in respect to my present condition, I ever found those at hand who had more correctly appreciated this important branch of their duties, and on whose opinions, as to points of order, I could at all times safely rely. This remissness will, doubtless, for a season, cause me no small degree of embarrassment. So far, however, as unremitting exertions on my part, and a proper respect for the advice of those who are better informed than myself, can avail, this deficiency will be remedied as speedily as possible; and I feel persuaded that the Senate, in the mean time, will extend to me a considerate indulgence.

But, however wanting I may be, for the time, in a thorough knowledge of the technical duties of the Chair, I entertain, I humbly hope, a deep and solemn conviction of its high moral obligations. I am well aware that he who occupies it, is bound to cherish towards the members of the body over which he presides, no other feelings than those of justice and courtesy—to regard them all as standing upon an honorable equal—to apply the rules established by themselves, for their own government, with strict impartiality—and to use whatever authority he possesses in the manner best calculated to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputations of all who may be affected by its exercise.

It is no disparagement to any other branch of the Government to say, that there is none on which the Constitution devolves such extensive powers as it does upon the Senate. There is scarcely an exercise of constitutional authority in which it does not mediately or immediately participate; it forms an important and, in some respects, an indispensable part of each of the three great departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; and is, moreover, the body in which is made effectual, that share of power in the Federal organization so wisely allowed to the respective State sovereignties.

Invested with such august powers so judiciously restricted, and so largely adapted to the purposes of good government, it is no wonder that the Senate is regarded by the people of the United States, as one of the best features, in what they at least consider to be, the wisest, the freest, and happiest political system in the world. In fervent wishes that it may long continue to be so regarded, and in a conviction of the importance of order, propriety, and regularity in its proceedings, we must all concur. It shall be an object of my highest ambition, Senators, to join with you, as far as in me lies, in effecting those desirable objects; and in endeavoring to realize the expectation formed of this Body at the adoption of the Constitution, and ever since confidently cherished, that it would exercise the most efficient influence in upholding the Federal system, and in perpetuating what is at once the foundation and the safeguard of our country's welfare, the Union of the States

Mr. McKean, from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Linn, from Missouri, new members, appeared and took their seats, as did also, Mr. Clayton from Delaware, and Mr. Waggaman from Louisiana.

The Senate proceeded to the election, by ballot, first of a Chairman for each of the Standing Committees, and then for the other members of the same, as follows: (the first named being Chairman.)

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Wilkins, Rives, Forsyth, Sprague, Mangum.

Finance.—Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Wilkins, and Mangum.

Commerce.—Messrs. Silsbee, King of Alabama, Wright, Waggaman and Sprague.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Knight, Morris, Linn, and Prentiss.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Kent, Swift and Wright.

Military Affairs.—Mess. Benton, Preston, Clayton and King.

Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, Waggaman, McKean and Clayton.

Naval Affairs.—Southard, Bibb, Robbins, Tallmadge and Chambers.

Public Lands.—Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean and Clay.

Private Land Claims.—Kane, Linn, Naudain, Poindexter and Silsbee.

Indian Affairs.—White, Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith and Swift.

Claims.—Bell, Brown, Naudain, Wright, Tipton.

Judiciary.—Clayton, Bibb, Preston, Smith, Bell.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Grundy, Ewing, Rives, Clayton, and Knight.

Roads and Canals.—Hendricks, Hill, Southard, Shepley and Kent.

Pensions.—Tomlinson, Prentiss, McKean, Tallmadge, and Kane.

Revolutionary Claims.—Moore, Swift, White, Hill and Shepley.

District of Columbia.—Chambers, Tyler, Southard, Bibb and Tomlinson.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Knight, Tomlinson and Tallmadge.

Engrossed Bills.—Shepley, Morris, Robinson.

[It will be apparent from the constitution of the above Committees, that the Opposition is entirely predominant in the Senate. Mr. Forsyth, former Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, has been superseded by Mr. Willkins, (anti-Van Buren.) The Committees of Finance, of Commerce, on Judiciary, on Post Office and Post Roads, and others, have majorities of anti-Jackson members. It is remarkable that Mr. Calhoun is not on any Committee.]

In the House of Representatives, on the 13th, the Speaker presented a Memorial from Messrs. Gilpin, Sullivan, Wager, and McEldery, Government Directors of the Bank of the U. States, being an appeal to the House in reply to parts of the Report of the Board of Directors. It was, after debate, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote of 119 to 107. [In relation to this Memorial the Intelligencer says, "We do not know what business these mal contents Directors have to pour their complaints into the ear of the House.—But, their Memorial having been solemnly received, and referred to a Standing Committee of the House, and that Memorial being in further prosecution of the objects of the base conspiracy of the Kitchen Cabinet against this press, we have half a mind to prepare a counter-memorial shewing up these Government informers in their true light to the country, not all equally culpable, we believe, but co-operating nevertheless in a common purpose, the iniquity of which has not, perhaps, parallel in modern history. We will think of it."]

On the 16th, the House refused to change the rule so as to give the Speaker a vote on all questions—yeas 96. Nays 121.

The House was chiefly engaged, on this day and the following, in discussing a motion to consider the vote by which the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the removal of the Deposites, had been referred to the Committee of the whole, (where it would be open to debate in the House,) for the purpose of referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means, (which is adverse to the Bank.) In the course of the debate, Mr. Binney, of Philadelphia, made a very able speech, which he concluded with the following striking observations:

"If the letter should remain before the Committee of the Whole, as he trusted it would, there would be opportunity for discussion, and ultimately the House might give it the direction it should deem best. There were cogent reasons why that discussion should be immediate and large. There never was an occasion in which the e was a louder call for instant action by this House; and the necessity for this, was an independent reason for his desiring it to remain in Committee of the Whole. The whole treasure of the nation was in a position altogether new both as to control and security. The protection of the appropriation clause in the Constitution, has turned out to be altogether illusory, under a treasury practice, which claims to take money from a place of safety, and to pass it into any hand, and through as many hands, corporate or personal, as the Treasury Department may see fit. Such a condition of the Treasury, it is believed, will not be assented to by this people, when they shall be adequately informed of it. The practical security of the State Banks in which the public money is now placed,—what is it?

The transfer is made to various Banks, and that is all that this House knows through the Secretary's letter;—their charters—their capitals—their condition, are all alike unknown. Hence arise the agitation and alarm of the whole commercial community. In the midst of a crop said to be uncommonly good—with all the evidences of general wealth about us, this country is struck with affright and dismay, and in the midst of most abundant resources, there is apprehension and foreboding of the darkest kind for the future. What is the cause of all this? What is the reason that, in so short a time from a day of ease and abundance, the best paper in our cities suffers a loss of from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum discount.? Is it the curtailment by the Bank of the U. States? Not at all. It is the uncertainty of the future. It is that uncertainty in which every man desires to do what he cannot do, make provision for the month that is to come, as well as for the present day, and out of this effort comes the alarm and the agitation. No man lends. No man can borrow. Every one hoards, as in case of an invasion. Credit and security are shaken in all parts of the country.

Mr. B. said, in conclusion, that an immediate discussion of the topics connected with the subject, and action upon them, could not do otherwise than produce good. If the depositesare not to be restored to the Bank of the U. States, so be it. The Bank, he said, was no more his concern, than that of any other man in the country. It was not for the Bank he felt, but for himself, and those whose interests were in greater jeopardy than those of the Bank. To that institution the worst has been done that power can effect. She is now invulnerable, and her safety, and the safety of her stockholders, are beyond doubt. But there are other interests in the country, and it is the duty of Congress to look to these. If any thing is to be done, it must be done without delay. If the remnant of the national deposite is to be arrested in the Bank, a few days more may put it beyond the power of Congress.—If the moneys entrusted to the State Banks are to be reclaimed, a few short weeks may put them beyond the reach of the public and of the banks themselves. A day of embarrassment and alarm, is not the day in which the borrowers of a bank can restore the public moneys that have been loaned to them. It is to the Committee of the Whole, then, and the discussion and decision to be there had, that the public now turn with interest as much as any member of this House; and if nothing shall come from it but evil, the present fear is worse than the worst certainty that can happen.

After a number of members had spoken on this question, the debate tending to a discussion of the whole subject, the vote was finally taken, and the question decided in the affirmative—Yeas 124, Nays 102. [So the friends of the Bank were defeated.]

Mr. Polk then moved to refer the Report to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McDuffie then moved to amend the motion so as to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill or resolution ordering the deposites of the public moneys to be henceforth made in the Bank of the U. States.

The question on this motion was not decided at the date of our last accounts.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Binney presented the memorial of N. Biddle, President of the U. S. Bank, asking redress for the injury done that Institution by the withdrawal of the Deposites. The memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the 17th, Mr Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making partial appropriations for the support of Government.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Territories be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting the People of the Territory of Arkansas to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

On motion of Mr. McKinley, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the propriety of granting to the States in which they lie, all public lands which have been offered for sale, and remained unsold ten years or more, on which there are no actual settlers.

A number of other Resolutions in relation to the Public Lands were presented by several members.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FINANCES.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday sent to the two Houses of Congress.

The *Receipts* into the Treasury during the three first quarters of this year are estimated at $24,335,317; the Receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at $7,675,000; making the total Revenue for the year 1833, $32,030,317.

The *Expenditures* of the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at $18,248,388. The Expenditures for the 4th quarter, including $2,301,716 on account of the Public Debt, are estimated at $6,409,916; making a total expenditure within the year of $24,658,304.

The estimated *balance* which will be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next (including $1,400,000 unavailable funds, heretofore reported, and also including more than five millions of dollars of unexpended appropriations) is estimated at $9,383,790.

The estimate for 1834 is, that, after the entire extinction of the Public Debt, during the year, there will be in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1835, a balance of $2,981,796. [Including, of course, though the Report does not say so, the old sum of $1,400,000 of unavailable funds, produced by the derangement of the currency of the country, anterior to the establishment of the Bank of the United States.]

From the state of the revenue, the Secretary says, "it is evident that a reduction of the revenue cannot, at this time, be made, without injury to the service." The Secretary also says, that, under such circumstances, "there seems to be no sufficient reason to open, at this time, the vexed question of the Tariff." The only *recommendations* in the Report, refer to the necessity of a regard to economy by Congress in the appropriations of money; the unclaimed dividends on United States' Stock; and the necessity of New Buildings for the Treasury, on different plans and sites from the old ones.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The subjoined is an extract from a gentleman of the highest character and respectability in Philadelphia—one not personally engaged in Commercial business, but who has every opportunity of viewing things as a calm spectator, and competent observer of the money market.

The very best paper is at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. per month discount, out of doors. All the Southern Bank stocks, of which immense sums are sold here and in New York, have greatly fallen, and loans on them cannot now be effected. Bills on London are nearly unsaleable, and the ordinary means of our Northern capitalists of paying for their purchases of Southern produce in Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, are paralyzed and rendered unavailable by the difficulty of disposing of drafts in those places on the Northern cities. Under such discouragements remittances are embarrassed, produce must fall, all commercial operations are cramped. The State Banks are all afraid of discounting freely, knowing that the suspension of commercial confidence may strip them at any moment of the slender supplies of specie in ther vaults, while the Bank of the United States is not only at ease, and secure, but holds the *impregnable position* which the President fancied he could give and hold for the Pet Banks. *Girard Bank* stock is fallen within a short time from $70 to $58, and the period is fast approaching when a suspension of *specie payments* will be the only means of preventing the stoppage of many of the State Institutions, who have been imprudently extending themselves without specie to rest upon One of these Banks had the other day to ask for a delay of some days to enable it to pay over $20,000 placed there on interest, subject to repayment at any moment, and the notes of another, neighboring one, are scarcely signed and dry and paid out, before they are returned upon them for specie."

Episcopal School of N. Carolina.—The Episcopal School, to be established in Raleigh, will go into operation about the first of April. Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq., of Massachusetts, a distinguished instructor of youth, is appointed Rector of the School; Mr. Sanders, Chaplain, and Mr. Deberniere Hooper, Tutor.—*Wilmington Press.*

University of North Carolina.—Seniors 16, Juniors 23, Sophomores 35, Freshmen 28, irregular students 7; total 109—from N. Carolina 87, Virginia 13, Tennessee 4, S. Carolina 2, Alabama 2, Maryland 1. Number of Professors 5, one vacancy. Expenses per Session: tuition $15, room-rent 1, servant hire 2, board 6 to 8 per month; washing, mending and bed, 8; deposite, most of which is returned, $3.—The annual Commencement is on the fourth Thursday in June.—First vacation, 6 weeks from the fourth Thursday in June; second vacation, four weeks from the 15th of December.

Chapel Hill Harbinger.

FROM ALABAMA.—*Owen's Case.*—We have been informed, on the authority of a letter from the seat of disturbance in Alabama, that Lieut. Manning, of the U. S. Army, who commanded a detachment of soldiers by whom Owens was shot, has given bond for his appearance at Court. And that the soldier who committed the act, has deserted and fled the country.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The *death* of Major Jack Downing is announced in the New York Courier. We hope there is a mistake in this. Jack Downing dead! Impossible! If so in reality, "we could have better spared a better man."—*Alex. Gazette.*

Charles R. Ramsay, Esq. Editor of the 'Constitutionalist,' printed in this City, having received an office under the General Government, which requires that he should reside at Washington, left here last week to enter upon its duties. His paper has passed into the hands of Joseph B. Hinton, Esq. formerly of Washington, in this State. Its political character, we are informed, will remain unchanged.—*Ral. Reg.*

New Steamboat.—The boat of 300 feet in length constructed at Troy, and which consists of two cylinders, sharpened at the ends, with a deck across, arrived here on Saturday. Her passage, it is said, was accomplished in 12 hours. The greatest draught of water 35 inches. When in complete order it is confidently believed, by her owner and inventor, Mr. Burden, that her speed will not fall short of 20 miles per hour. The boat is at the foot of Beach street, North River.—*New York American.*

Kenyon College.—The annual term of study in this Institution commenced on the first Monday of November. There is a considerable increase of numbers in the College classes, while the Preparatory department remains about the same. The whole number now connected with the institution is *one hundred and fifty-six.* Of these, forty are professors of religion, most of them connected with the Episcopal Church, and intending to enter her ministry.—*Gambier Observer.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated

Columbia, Dec. 14.

DEAR SIR,—You will desire to know what is going on here. There has been great interest felt in the proposed amendment of the Constitution in relation to the *oath of allegiance.* It has just passed both Houses, by the requisite majority of two thirds of the whole representation, and should the people confirm the decision of their representatives at the elections in October next, it will become a part of the fundamental law of S. Carolina that no person shall hold office in this State who shall not swear (for such is the provision of the proposed amendment) that "he will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the State of S. Carolina, and that he will support, protect and defend the constitution of this State and of the U. States."

A young lady in New York died a few days since, in consequence of the terror excited by the late atmospheric phenomenon. During its continuance she swooned, and was carried to her chamber, where she soon recovered. The falling stars, however, made so deep an impression upon her mind, and caused so firm a belief that they were indicative of the speedy dissolution of the world, as to cause death in a few days.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on Thursday evening the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mastin D. Crawford, Dr. JESSE B. COVINGTON to Miss ELIZA ANN, youngest daughter of Arthur Robinson, deceased.

In Warrenton, on the 4th inst. Mr. RICHARD H. SMITH, of Scotland Neck, to Miss SARAH HALL, daughter of the late Judge Hall.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 18th inst., Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with a full load of Salt and other Merchandize, for H. Horn, J. M. Strong and owner.

Also, on the 21st, Tillinghast's boat Packet, with a full load of Iron, Sugar, Hides, Salt and other Merchandize, for J. Huske & Son, O P. Stark, C. T. Haigh, H. Horn, Willkings & Co., G. McNeill, Archd. Campbell, T. J. Jordan and owner.

Also, on the 18th, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., for Nott & Starr, H. Horn, E. B. Drake, Chs. P. Mallett, G. W. Ragland & Co., G. W. McDonald, and owners, of this place; and J. Cowles, S. Stanback, J. Murphey, E. Mitchell, Womack & Goodwin, P. Clingman, C. P. Moorman, J. M. & J. Allen, E. Horn & Co., and W. Albright, of the interior.

Also, on the 21st, Steamer John Walker, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for Joseph Baker, H. Horn, John Campbell, J. M. Dobbin, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Co., C. T. Haigh, James Baker, Wm. Locke, Geo. McNeill, R. Maynard & Co., Cochran, McNab & Co., A. Campbell. D. Shaw, C. Stuart, J. Kyle, H. H. Potter, A. McIver, D. Murchison, J. C. Latta, E. J. Hale, J. McLeran, Jr., J. Gibson, Nott & Starr, Gardiner & McKethen, C. T Stuart, J. Hadlock, W. Whitehead, and Dr. B. Robinson, of this place; and J. Dowthit, Hunt, Gwyn & Hunt, J. Murphey, Clingman & Wright, P Clingman, C. W. & E. R. Harris, N. McLeran, Puryear & Clingman, J. Anderson, Jr., Professor Phillips, Revd. Kerr, Prince & Garrett, J. Burns, J. Clancy, J. & J. S. Gibson, J. L Gibson, J Hutchins, Womack & Goodwin, Underwood, Marsh & Co., Slaughter & Reeves, J. L. Dobson, Evans, Horn & Co., Cochran & Munroe, Hargrave & Gaither, R. C. Pearson, J. G. Marshall, M Brown, R. A. Burton, W. Woodburn & Co., Cade & Craig, W. & P. Adams, D. McRae, Chaney Holcomb, R. & R. Fawcett, J. Cowles, and Seth Starbuck, of the interior.

The John Walker towed up from Hammond's creek, the Boat Eliza Neal, with Iron, &c. for Willkings & Co. Hall & Johnson, E. B. Drake, Henry Horn, Jones Fuller, G. C. McNeill, N. McKinnon, and Lewis Brown of this place.

Also, the Flat Washington, with Salt, Chairs, &c. for J. M. Dobbin, Geo. McNeill, John Munn, W. Whitehead, and John W. Baker, of this place. And Underwood, Marsh & Co. Womack & Goodwin, and G M. Bolles, of the Interior.

DEPARTED, on the 20th inst., Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with a full load of Cotton, Flax Seed, Flour, Wax and Feathers, for W. S Latta, W. Whitehead, J. Huske & Son, R. C McMaster, H. Horn and owner.

Also, on the 16th, Edmund Blake's boat William & Lucy, with Seed, Flour, Feathers, Rags, Wool, Wax, Lard and Cotton, for J. Munn, Edmund Blake, I. Blake, Jr., W. Whitehead and Archd. Campbell.

Also, Dec. 18, Flat James Seawell, with Flaxseed for W. Whitehead and John Huske & Son.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

25 Hhds MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,
HALL & JOHNSON.
December 24. 64tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 9½ a 9¾. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6½ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3¾ a 4½ a 5. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 22 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to December 18.

Brigs George Turner from Guadaloupe, Damon from N. York, Alexander from do., Kennebeck fm. St. Thomas, Milton from Havanna, Henry from Barbadoes; Schooners Black Hawk from Boston, Chesapeake from N. York, Thomas H. Jinks from Philadelphia, Ann Sophia from Charleston.

Office Bank U. States,
FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 23, 1833.

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday the 1st January. All notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday the 31st inst. and notes for discount, must be lodged in Bank on Monday the 30th inst.

J W. SANDFORD, *Cashier.*

TO THE LADIES.

Wrought Shell Combs.

I HAVE just received a few Ladies' Wrought Shell Combs, of latest fashion and high finish, a beautiful article.

Ladies will please call and examine for themselves, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

L. R BRADLEY.
December 23. 64-2w.

APPLES.

A FEW barrels best New York PIPPINS, for sale cheap, by
L. R. BRADLEY.
December 23 1w.

ORANGES.

4000 SWEET ORANGES, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
December 23. 64tf

Christmas Presents.

A NUMBER fbeautiful ANNUALS, Boys' and Girls' and Daughter's Own Books, &c &c., suitable for Christmas Presents, for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
December 24.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, at the Market House, the Subscribers will sell the following valuable LOTS.

One vacant Lot, North side Hay street, joining the West side of Mr. Cornell's Baking establishment, nearly opposite to the Mansion Hotel lot, 30 feet on Hay street, and 94 feet back

One undivided half of vacant Lot, on South side of Hay street, joining the West side of the lower row of brick buildings occupied by Messrs Jones Fuller and William Waddill, 40 feet on Hay street and 137 feet back.

One Lot, half acre, No 48, Campbellton, containing large white House, opposite the big red Warehouse, formerly the Halliday's estate.

The titles will be warranted.—Terms of sale, cash. By order of John G. Coster, City of New York.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*
December 24 64-2w

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 23, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late John Eccles, Esquire. All persons having claims against the said Estate, are required to present them for settlement, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Lots and Lands belonging to the said Estate will be rented or leased for a term of years, on application to the Subscribers, and the Negro Slaves belonging to the said Estate, about twenty in number, will be hired at Public Auction, for one year, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the first of January next.

J. W. WRIGHT,
SAM. T. HAWLEY, } *Executors.*

The new School House
IN LOWER FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Second Quarter will commence on Monday, January 6th, 1834. Pupils will be received to a limited number on the following terms, viz: English rudiments, Spelling book) 3 dollars per quarter; Writing, Arithmetic and Spelling, $4; English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c $5, Latin and the higher branches of Mathematics, $6. The acknowledged abilities, and long experience of Mr ALEXANDER McNEILL, the Teacher, will be a sufficient security for the performance of his arduous duties to all who have known him in his former Schools To those to whom he is unknown, the undersigned would say, they are firmly persuaded he is second to no one in the State for competency in the discharge and steady attention to the duties of his calling.

JOHN H. PEARCE,
LEWIS A NIXON,
SAMPSON BOON, } Superintendents.
December 23. 64tf.

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented on Wednesday, the first day of January next, for the term of one year, the ***House, Stable, Garden & Lots***
Formerly owned by E. Stedman.

—ALSO—

A BRICK STORE, on Hay Street, next door to Mr. William Waddill's Store. The Store has a good dry cellar under it.

MICHAEL McGARY.
December 20, 1833. 64-2w.

SALE OF
VALUABLE LAND.

PURSUANT to the Will of the late HENRY WADE of Virginia, the Subscribers will offer for sale to the highest bidder at Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, North Carolina, on Wednesday the 15th day of January next, that valuable PLANTATION on Pee Dee river, two miles below Allenton, well known as the "Wade Land," containing 511 acres A great portion of this Land is in a fine state for cultivation, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn and Wheat. Any person wishing to buy a good Plantation, would do well to examine this Tract previous to the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating and easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WADE,
HENRY WADE,
Ex'rs of Henry Wade, of Va.
Montgomery County, N. C., Dec. 17. 64 2w.

New Goods.

WE have received our Fall supply, which embraces a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Rorum and wool HATS,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Shoes,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Nails,
Iron and Steel,
Cotton Yarn,
Drugs and Paints,
Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which we offer at wholesale and retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce or approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, November 18, 1833. 59-6w

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59-f.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase.

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833 59-3mortf

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44*tf*

Wanted,

A FIRST rate *SAWYER*, and a good *OVERSEER*, coming with good recommendations, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, by applying immediately to

M McGARY.

November 19 59tf

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bolivar Slips
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. [58-*tf*.]

J. CAMPBELL

has for sale, a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

of various descriptions and qualities; fine and common fashionable

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER

Spectacles, Pencils & Thimbles,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Military Equipments,

Mathematical and Musical INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of fancy and household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to, at his old Stand, north side of Hay street, a few doors west of Market Square.

Fayetteville, October 29, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java, } COFFEE.
75 do Porto Rico, }
40 do Cuba, }
135 do St. Domingo, }
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba, }
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Fayetteville, August 30, 48tf,

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56*tf*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf*

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

☞NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent*,
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Prinecttas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving in part their Fall supplies of GROCERIES, the whole of which are expected during the present week and which will comprise in part the following articles, viz:—

50 Tons Swedes and English Iron
30 Hhds. prime Sugars
50 pieces Cotton Bagging
75 kegs White Lead
100 kegs Nails
110 boxes Bar Soap
25 boxes Raisins
45 boxes Tin Plate
40 Hhds. Crockery and Glass Ware
75 kegs Dupont's Powder
280 sides Sole Leather
Skirting and Bridle Leather
Hog, Calf and Morocco Skins
1000 pair Trace Chains
65 do Scythe Blades
400 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted
150 bags Shot
2000 lbs. Bar Lead
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Barrels Train and Lamp Oil
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Patent Medicines, &c &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

P. S.—Highest Market Prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

October 21, 1832. 55tf.

CHEESE.

JUST Received, 15 Casks prime *CHEESE*,
40 Boxes do. do.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28*t* 3*t*

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their *FALL SUPPLIES* of Fancy

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLE
Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bo
Men's and women's coarse
Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell
ther Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of
criptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and
Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds,
The whole of which are expe
course of the present week, and
prise a greater *variety* and a
and extensive assortment than
them.

They would invite the attention
and the public generally, to the
flattering themselves they will be
such inducements as will make it
terest and the attention of dealers
HALL &

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

☞The Salem Reporter, Carolina
ry, and Raleigh Register, will please
bove three insertions, and send the
Office for payment.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully
friends and the public generally,
now receiving at his Store on
next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown
general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOOD

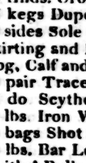
HARDWARE & CUT
FUR and WOOL H
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he is determined to
prices for *CASH* or Country Produce
Merchants and others are respectfully
call and examine for themselves.

JAMES

October 1st, 1833.

FARMERS! ☞Look



The Subscriber having
termined to remove to the west
offers for sale the Plantation
whereon he now resides, near
Carthage, Moore County, four miles North
of Fayetteville. It consists of about two
one hundred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat L

The Plantation is in excellent repair for
and sufficiently large to work about fifteen
to advantage; the most of which are fresh
Land, with an excellent large, new and
ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other
Houses, with a large two story Granary,
culated for securing grain, with a Wheat
ing Machinery attached; also, a large and
ent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing,
and grist Mill, well calculated for family
encies. In point of health, this place
passed by any situation in the State,
few in beauty. Purchasers are invited
and view the premises. A great bargain
given and long indulgences, by a reasonable
ment in advance.

GIDEON SEA

November 27, 1833.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the
Store, corner of *Hay and Donald*
where he will receive *in a few days*, a
extensive stock of *SHOES*, &c

AMOS KIM

October 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STOR

THE Subscribers are now receiving a
Store, on Green street, near
a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive,
light and dark mix' Broad Cloths.
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary
Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth
ed and plain,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian,
Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon,
crimson English merino Cloths
zetts,
Some choice colours and quality of
nos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape
4 4 and 6-4 Hernani
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair
Long and Square merino
Cassimere and English merino
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some
some,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few
Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes
pers, some of which are city made
handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached
ings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,
Together with numerous other articles in the

☞We would particularly invite the
of Country Merchants and the public generally
our present Stock, as they have all been
ed at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers
and will be sold at the lowest New York prices
Cash.

LEWIS & BU

November 6. 57tf.